The North Carolinian.

VOL. III. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864. NO. 89

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN,
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Three months EIGHT DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the North Carolinian:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	18 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 50
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged two dollars a square for every insertion.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in the Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

Confederate Government.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President.
Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia Vice Presid't
J P Benjamin, of Louisiana, Sec'y of State.
James A Seddon of Virginia Sec'y of War
C G Memminger of South Carolina Sec'y the Treasury
S R Mallory of Florida Sec'y of the Navy.
George Davis of North Carolina Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General.
J H Reagan of Texas Postmaster General.
The President serves six years.

SECOND CONGRESS.

The first session of the Second Congress will commence on the 18th of the present month (February.) The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire. Also a list of the members elect of the House of Representatives, as far as ascertained.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
R W Walker,	1870	J. W. C. Watson,	1870
Robert Jemison,	1868	Albert G. Brown,	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
R W. Johnson,	1870	——,	1870
Chas. B. Mitchell,	1868	——,	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jas M Baker,	1870	Wm. A. Graham,	1870
A E Maxwell,	1866	Wm. T. Dortch,	1876
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H. V. Johnson,	1870	James L. Orr,	1868
Benj. H. Hill,	1868	Robt. W. Barnwell,	1866
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
——,	1870	——,	1870
H. C. Burnett,	1868	Landon C. Haynes,	1868
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow,	1868	W. S. Oldham,	1868
Thos. J. Semmes,	1866	Lewis T. Wigfall,	1866
VIRGINIA.			
R. M. T. Hunter,	1868	Allen T. Caperton,	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

1. Thos. J. Foster,	6. W. P. Chilton,
2. Wm. R. Smith,	7. David Clopton,
3. W. R. W. Cobb,	8. James L. Pugh,
4. M. H. Cruikshanks,	9. J. S. Dickinson,
5. Francis S. Lyon,	

ARKANSAS.

We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

FLORIDA.

1. St. George Rogers,	2. R. B. Hilton,

GEORGIA.

1. Julian Hartridge,	6. J. H. Echols,
2. W. E. Smith.	7. James M. Smith,
3. Mark H. Blanford,	8. George N. Lester,
4. Clifford Anderson,	9. H. P. Bell,
5. J. T. Shewmake,	10. Warren Akin.

KENTUCKY.

No election for next Congress.

LOUISIANA.

1. Chas. J. Villere,	4. Lucien J. Dupre,
2. Chas. M. Conrad,	5. Henry Marshall,
3. Duncan E. Kenner,	6. John Perkins, jr.,

MISSISSIPPI.

1. J. A. Orr,	5. Otho R. Singleton,
2. W. D. Holder,	6. Ethel Barksdale,
3. Israel Welsh,	7. J. T. Lampkin.
4. Henry C. Chambers,	

MISSOURI.

The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors were elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the next Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. W. N. H. Smith,	6. John A. Gilmer,
2. R. R. Bridges,	7. Saml. H. Christian,
3. J. T. Leach,	8. James G. Ramsey,
4. Thos. C. Fuller,	9. B. S. Gaither,
5. Josiah Turner, jr.,	10. Geo. W. Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Jas. H. Witherspoon,	4. W. D. Simpson,
2. W. Porcher Miles,	5. James Farrow,
3. Lewis M. Ayer,	6. W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.

1. J. B. Heiskell,	7. James McCullum,
2. Wm. G. Swan,	8. Thos. Menees,
3. A. S. Colyar,	9. J. D. C. Adkins,
4. John P. Murray,	10. John V. Wright,
5. H. S. Foote,	11. David M. Currin,
6. E. A. Keeble,	

TEXAS.

1. John A. Wilcox,	4. Frank B. Sexton,
2. Claiborne G. Herbert,	5. J. R. Taylor,
A. M. Branch,	6. S. H. Morgan.

VIRGINIA.

R. L. Montague,	9. David Funston,
2. Robt. H. Whitefield,	10. F. W. M. Holliday,
3. William C. Wickman,	11. John B. Baldwin.
4. Thos. S. Gholson,	12. Walter R. Staples,
5. Thomas S. Bocock,	13. Fayette McMullen,
6. John Goode, Jr.,	14. Samuel Miller
7. Wm. C. Rives,	15. Robert Johnston,
8. D. C. De Jarnette.	16. Charles W. Russell.

Government of North Carolina.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col Dan'l A Barnes, Northampton, Aid;
do George Little, Wake, do.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr E Ward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon Gen'l.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Henry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commisarys and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster
Captain Henry Dowd, Edgecombe, do.
James H Foote, Iredell, Ass't. Adjt. Gen., Roll of Honors.
William A Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adj't. General.
Lieut. John B Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

Judicial

SUPREME COURTS.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice. William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General, Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter, Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in this city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.)

SUPERIOR COURTS.—Judges—John L Bailey, Buncombe, Romulus M Saunders, Wake, Rob't R Heath, Chowan, Rob't S French, Robeson, James W Osborne, Mecklenburg, George Howard, Wilson, Robert B Gilliam, Granville, William M Shipps, Henderson.

SOLICITORS.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham, 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland, 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin, 7th Circuit, William P Byanm, 8th Circuit, Agustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hon, Asa Briggs, Martin, Judge. George V Strong Wayne, Attorney. W N Watson, Craven, Clerk. Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt Robert P Dick, Guilford. Dr James Calloway Wilkes, L Eldredge, Johnston. J R Hargrave, Anson, R Stubbs, Martin, James A Pattoe, Buncombe.

LITERARY BOARD.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford. Dr. Wm. Sloan of Gaston, Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio Wm Eaton, Jr. of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover, Richard H Battle, Jr., Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.—Hon. Tho's Ruffin, Alamance, Hon. Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon. David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon. David L Swain, President.

Rev. Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N. C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Raleigh.

Dr. Edmund C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev. W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev. Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College, (Methodist.)

Rev—————— is President of Davidson College, (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superindent of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

THE IMPRESSMENT BILL.

SEC. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressment officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressment may be made one to be selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially (which oath as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressment officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use therof is acquired.

SEC. 2. That the officer or person impressing property, as aforesaid shall at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person, taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent, said compensation as herein before required then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, on being paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Whenever the appraisement provided for in the 1st section of this act, shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment then and in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible, by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish, wherein the property was taken chosen as follows One by the owner, and one by commissary, or quartermaster general, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement shall choose the third citizen of like qualification, as an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties, as to the value of said property, and assess a just compensation thereof, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impractibility of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order thro the proper subordinate officer, authorize said property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That, it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon, and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any manner confined to them in this act, they shall have to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute whose decision shall be the decision of the board: and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown, or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit herein before required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer may select each a loyal and disinterested citizens of the qualifications, as aforesaid, to determine the quality of such article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officers impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioner of the State, where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proof as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final, provided that the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7th. Provides that all property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, or for the carrying on of his business or occupation, shall not be impressed.

SEC. 8th. Provides that property lost or damaged while temporarily impressed by the officer, shall be paid for, by them or an equavilent in damages.

SEC. 9th. Provides that the impressment of slaves shall be regulated by the laws of the State where the impressment is made, and in absence of such State laws, then to be regulated by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

"SEC. 11. That any commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of the act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner, or other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into ranks as a private, and if a non-commissioned officer or private he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct."

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

THE CONFEDERATE BONNET FRAME Factory, which has been established by a disabled soldier, is now ready to furnish Bonnet and Hat shapes, of the latest and most approved styles. He has also attached the Manufactory of Corsetts, Millinet and Capenett, Willow Bonnets, &c. The prices are moderate, and the articles Manufactured, are equal to European make. Samples sent to any part of the Confederacy on receipt of wholesale prices. Prices can be ascertained by addressing Confederate Bonnet Frame Factory, Box, 20.

Newberry, S. C. may3-d1m

THE "Enterprise Cotton Factory," IS NOW PREPARED to exchange for Corn or Bacon their

FINEST NUMBERS

of Spun Yarn, suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This thread is of a superior quality—not surpassed by any in the Confederacy.

GEO. BRANDT.
Fayetteville, N. C.

May 9-tf
Observe, copy.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported by the Press Association, 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Banks's Surrender Confirmed!

From the North!

Grant's Loss in Virginia 27,000!

Northern Accounts Admit a Defeat!!

Form the United States and Virginia.

Gold in New York 210!!

The Enemy Driven by Beauregard!!

They Leave 1,000 Dead on the Field!

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

Grant Repulsed, with a Loss of 20,000!

MOBILE, May 14.—A special dispatch to Advertiser and Register, on the 16th, states that news from Natchez direct, says Banks surrendered unconditionally to Taylor. The Federals say he did it for spite, being superceded by McArthur.

The rumor that our men were brutally murdered near Van Duncan after being taken prisoners, seems to be confirmed. It is talked of in Natchez as retaliatory measures for the Fort Pillow affair.

MERIDIAN, May 16.—Trans-Mississippi advices confirm the former rumors of Banks surrendor at Alexandria.

The Yankee raid reported at Pickens Station, on the Mississippi Central R. R, has turned back, after destroying four rail road bridges. The Yankees have gone back by way of Yazoo City.

MOBILE, May 17.—The operator at Holly Springs on the 16th, via Jackson, reports on the authority of Chicago *Times*, of the 12th, that Grant's loss in the Virginia fights, was twenty-seven thousand, including ten General Officers. The general purport of the news admits Grant's defeat.

At Tangepahoa on the 16th, it was reported that Powers had made a dash on Springfield landing, below Port Hudson, on the 15, capturing twenty negroes, sixty mules and seven horses. The enemy afterwards attacked them, but were repulsed. We lost Capt. Ambrose, of the 10th La. cavalry.

The Federal loss is unknown.

Firing heard to-night in the direction of Bayou Sara.

PETERSBURG, May 16.—Heavy firing this morning at Drewry's Bluff, and between there and Dunlops farm. The enemy are near Belfield on both sides of the rail road to Weldon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PETERSBURG, May 16.—11:20 a. m. Many prisoners have been taken.

New York papers of the 11th have been received. The Herald admits a loss of twenty-seven thousand in Grant's army. Gold 210 in New York on Monday.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PETERSBURG, May 16th.—The operations of to-day, near this city were entirely successful. The enemy were driven several miles, losing many men, wagons and ambulances. Our entire loss not over thirty.

Gen. Dearing made a gallant charge at Chester, capturing a strong position and many stores.

Gen. Beauregard drove back the centre, leaving one thousand dead Yankees on the field. Gen. Ransom had turned their right flanks at noon.

The Yankee General Hickman is captured.

The enemy were repulsed with a loss of twenty thousand at Spottsylvania C. H., on Thursday by Mahon's and Lane's Brigades.

BATTLE FIELD, near Spottsylvania C. H., May 10, via Gordonsville, May 12.—The last heavy fighting on the Wilderness battle ground, occurred on Friday evening. During Saturday, nothing occurred, save skirmishing. Grant began leaving our front near Perkins' Store in the Wilderness on Saturday night. General Lee about the same time sent forward some troops to watch the enemy's movements and to keep between Grant and Richmond. Our infantry collided with the enemy about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, near Spottsylvania C. H. Fitz Lee's cavalry, having been previously heavily engaged at the same place all the morning.

Our loss in Saturday's fight was not over 400 killed and wounded.

During the night of Sunday our forces were formed in line of battle around Spottsylvania C. H. our right resting about one mile beyond the Courthouse, towards the Fredericksburg Railroad. Both sides threw up fortifications Sunday night. Yesterday and Monday there was skirmishing at intervals. Johnson's N. C. Brigade, and the Stonewall (Va!) Brigade repulsed an attack of the enemy, and about night succeeded in getting the road, over which our wagon train was passing, but our trains had all gotten safely by. The enemy doubtless occupied Fredericksburg as a new base on Sunday night. Yesterday they held the town and Spottsylvania C. H. and the Telegraph road—the latter some twelve miles out. A. P. Hill is sick, and Gen. Early is commanding his corps. The enemy was continually shifting his troops from right to left yesterday, requiring similar moves on our part.

BATTLE FIELD,
NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H.,
VIA LOUISA C. H., May 11.

There was heavy cannonading all yesterday. About 12 o'clock, the enemy having got possession of the road leading to the main road to Louisa Court House, with a large force, Heth's Division was sent to drive them off, which was accomplished with but slight loss to us. Our troops drove the enemy back some three or four miles, and out of their lines of breastworks, capturing one piece of artillery, one caison, and some hundred and fifty prisoners.

Between ten o'clock and nightfall, the enemy made repeated assaults upon Field's Division, but were handsomely repulsed in every instance by our line of skirmishers, Field's line of battle never finding it necessary to engage them. Field's loss was very trifling.

Very near dark the enemy made a most vigorous and determined assault upon Rode's line of battle, driving Daniel's and Doles' lines of battle from their breastworks, and capturing six pieces of our artillery.

Johnston's North Carolina, Walker's Stonewall, Va., and Gordon's Georgia Brigade, however, quickly came to their assistance, driving the enemy back, and re-capturing our lost guns.

The enemy's loss is said to be very heavy, especially in Field's and Rodes' front.

The enemy are certainly fighting with great nerve and desperation.

On other parts of the line yesterday, there was nothing but heavy skirmishing.

Fredericksburg was occupied by the enemy Sunday night.

The enemy have three pontoon bridges over the Rappahanneck.

The town is said to be filled with Yankee wounded, the number being estimated as high as 15,000.

The enemy's loss thus far is believed to be fully 30,000—some have it 40,000.

Stewart's cavalry have been unceasingly fighting and pursuing the enemy, and have done excellent service.

Our position is very strong.

Grant has issued orders congratulating his troops on their *success*—telling them that Petersburg was in the hands of the Yankees, and begging them to fight hard. Our troops, though wearied, are in good fighting plight, and confident of final success.

The enemy, in a raid around our lines, captured a few of Ewell's ordnance wagons, and re-captured some of their prisoners on their way to the railroad.

Up to noon to-day there has been no general engagement, but some skirmishing, and occasional discharges of artillery on our right.

Everything is progressing well, and the army is in no danger of suffering for want of supplies.

GEN. S. D. LEE.—By order of the Secretary of War, Maj Gen. Stephen D. Lee assumed command on the 1st inst, of all the cavalry in Alabama, Mississippi, West Tennessee and East Louisiana.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY of Raleigh, a manufactory of

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply those useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

may2-d&w1m

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense.

Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WOLFE,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C. [Apr 26-tf]

$500 DOLLARS REWARD.

WE WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension, and confinement in jail, of the parties, who cut and carried off some 80 yards of our Telegraph Wire, about 14 miles from Fayetteville, on or about the 22nd. or 23d. inst.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS TELEGRAPH CO.

aprl. 26—tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST received a superior article of

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,

which he will sell at wholesale and retail at his Store.

No. 4, Greene St., Fayetteville, N. C.

may7-tf J. G. GODFREY.

DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office on Green St., opposite Exchange Hotel.

☞ All Marriage, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 18, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

MASONIC.—Brethren of the fraternity are requested to meet at Phœnix Lodge room at 7 o'clock this morning, to accompany the remains of Bro. Duncan McNeill to their last resting place. By order of the W. M.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

The importance of the capture of Banks' army at Alexandria, La., cannot be exaggerated. It completely clears the trans-Miss. issippi of Federal bayonets. It opens up to our people, the entire section of country which includes the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas.

The Yankee Gen. Steele, is now in a very precarious position. Banks having surrendered, the entire forces of Magruder, Taylor, Smith, Marmaduke and Price, are now at liberty to fall upon him and crush him out, unless he moves away from his present position, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Price, with his gallant Missouri veterans, will soon tread "their native heath" again. Loyal Missourians will soon have an opportunity to join their gallant comrades, who have abandoned home and friends, and who are now, after long months and years of privation and hardships, about to reap the reward due to their patriotism and gallantry.

Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, once free, as they now are of the Yankee hirelings, will fly to the standard of the South, and as their number swell up that noble army of veterans across the Mississippi, will strengthen it to an extent that will forever bar the possibility of the invasion of their homes by the unprincipled foe.

The closing of navigation on the Mississippi, is one of the most important fruits of this victory, and it will undoubtedly be done if the capture of the enemy's navy be true.

If their fleet has passed into our hands, it will enable us to capture every town on the Mississippi.

According to Northern journals, the Red river fleet was composed of nineteen war vessels, as follows: Fort Harman, 7 guns; Cricket, 8 guns; Lafayette, 9 guns; Neosho, 8 guns; Ozark, 2 guns; Passport, 9 guns; Chocktaw, 8 guns; Osage 3 guns; Chillicothe, 4 guns; Louisville, 14 guns; Carondelet, 14 guns; Benton, 13 guns; Pittsburg, 14 guns; Gazelle, 8 guns; Mound City, 11 guns; Gen. Price, 4 guns; Lexington, 8 guns; Ouchita, 3 guns; Black Hawk, 13 guns. This strips the Mississippi of nearly all of the heavy iron clads.

If we have secured even half of these, Banks will have proven himself a better secretary of of the navy for the Confederacy, than a commissary of subsistence for STONEWALL JACKSON. There can be no question of the fact that they are ours, or, have been destroyed by the enemy.

The army of the trans-Mississippi have sent a glorious greeting to their brothers in arms, in Virginia. God grant that as cheering news may be returned to them from our Virginia heroes!

Alexandria, La., the point at which Banks is said to have surrendered, is about sixty miles from the Mississippi river, on the Red. It is about one hundred and twenty miles from Natchez by water, and one hundred and eighty from Vicksburg.

We must confess that we do not understand the object of the Government in withholding the news from the people. We do not question the propriety of this proceeding. The Government is presumed to know much better than outsiders what is best for the cause.

The inactivity of Gen. Beauregard, near Petersburg, is also an enigma to us. It is either an indication of subtle strategy, or an evidence of weakness. The enemy are permitted to occupy our railroads, cut our telegraph lines and to entrench themselves within striking distance of the railroad, although we are said to have plenty of troops at that point. We cannot understand all this mystery. It may be better that we should not understand it.

The great battle for the possession of Richmond has not yet been fought. It is yet in the future. It is evident that Butler must be driven from his present position, while Butler is there Richmond is not safe. There seems, however, to be a remarkable degree of confidence at Richmond. We hear of no panic, no excitement, no Government officials taking refuge South. Even the members of Congress don't seem scared, as they continue at their posts. When this is so, we have little apprehension for the safety of Richmond. It may be, that before we go to press, we shall receive news from Beauregard or Lee.

The lines on the road between Petersburg and Weldon, were cut on Monday again, but we trust that they will be working before we go to press.

LATER.—We are in possession of further and important, we may add, superlatively good and glorious news. "Grant is repulsed with a loss of *twenty thousand!*" This intelligence sends a thrill of joy to the heart of every man, woman and child in the Confederacy. Let their dead bodies rot, for, from the earth, made rich by the blood of our cruel enemy, oppressing us without a cause, shall grow stouter and stronger the tree of Southern liberty and independence. We love to hear of their gold going up, but we are more rejoiced when we read of their men going *down!*

The gallant Beauregard has also added fresh laurels to his already historic fame. He has punished the enemy severely, driving him back several miles.

The Petersburg *Express* states that on Monday night, of last week, two companies of the 61st (McKethan's) regiment, were selected to make a night attack upon some New Hampshire fellows, under the command of the Beast, which they did, driving them for two miles, shooting them as they ran.

A correspondent of the *Confederate*, writing from Petersburg says:

"There is a report here to-day, (Sunday) that the iron-clads from Richmond went down the James to-day, accompanied by sixty pieces of artillery, and a brigade along the river bank." These boats will be heard from before long, if this be true.

[From the Richmond Examiner of Thursday.]

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The news of the morning yesterday was the report, started late on the night before, that the Yankees, in heavy columns, were in full speed for Richmond, with Stewart and Fitzhugh Lee close on their tracks. Rumor reported them in great force, and the accounts, if one belived but half what he heard, made it a very serious matter. Report quickly followed report that the demonstration was not merely a raid, but that the enemy was in large force with solid columns of cavalry and artillery; that they were marching on Richmond, obstructing the roads behind them by felling trees, to impede pursuit; that they were but a few miles off, and that it was doubtless a movement planned by Grant to "take Richmond." The matter grew serious for the while. The military authorities seemed to be impressed by the alarm, and active measures were at once taken for the defence of the city. Soon after daylight, the Governor, prompted by information that had reached him, issued the following stirring appeal to the citizens of Richmond, which was soon circulated and posted through the city:

"*To the Citizens of the State and the People of Richmond:*

"The enemy are undoubtedly *approaching the city*, and may be expected at any hour, with a view to its capture, its pillage, and its destruction. The strongest consideration of self and duty to the country, *calls every man to arms!* A duty which none can refuse without dishonor. All persons, therefore, able to wield a musket, will assemble upon the Public Square, where a regiment will be bound in arms, and around which all can rally, and where the requisite directions will be given for arming and equipping those who respond to this call.

"The Governor confidently relies that this appeal will not be made in vain.

"WILLIAM SMITH,
"Governor of Virginia."

Nor was the appeal in vain. In a short time the entire arms bearing population of Richmond turned out, and repaired to the Capitol Square, where they awaited information from the enemy, before they should march to the field. There anxiety was on the tiptoe. Nothing had been heard from the enemy since the report on the night before, when they were reported in rapid march on Richmond. In a few hours came the news from the Governor's house, that Gen. Bragg had received a dispatch from General Stuart at Ashland, a copy of which we obtained:

"HEADQ'RS, ASHLAND, May 11, 6:30, A. M.

"*To Gen. Bragg*:

"General—The enemy reached this point just before us, but were promptly whipped out after a sharp fight by Fitz. Lee's advance, killing and capturing quite a number.

"General Gordon in the immediate rear of the enemy I intersect the road the enemy is marching on, at Yellow tavern, the head of the turnpike, six miles from Richmond.

"My men and horses are tired, hungry and jaded, but all right.

J. E. B. STEWART.

Soon after this came another dispatch from General Stuart, stating that he had arrived at Yellow tavern, six miles from Richmond, the point where he expected to cut off the enemy, but he had found none of them there, that they had probably turned off on the road leading to Dover's mills, in Goochland, and adding that his men were "pressing closely."

This decided the matter, and the excitement here subsided. It was plain the Yankees had concluded not "to take Richmond," and finding themselves closely pursued, wisely switched off on another road. It was supposed that they ware making to Dover mills with the intention to cut the canal, and then cross the river at that point and make their way to their army on the South side.

The strength of this expedition of the enemy is variously given. Accounts place it at five, seven, ten, fifteen thousand. A scout who came in yesterday, and who is regarded by the military authorities as a very trustworthy man, states that the enemy's forces were seen by him, and that they were *four hours passing a given point.* This would indicate that they were in large force. He further states that they had large numbers of wagons, ambulances, &c.

LATER—THE ENEMY ON THE BROOK TURNPIKE—SHARP FIGHTING GOING ON.

Just as the people of Richmond were relieved with the thought that the city was once more safe, and congratulating themselves that the Yankees had abandoned their advance on the city and were retreating, news came suddenly last evening, about eight o'clock, that the enemy had been seen on the Brook turnpike, and that fighting was going on near what is known as Brook Church, only some three or four miles of the city. It appears that as a detachment of the Sixth Va., cavalry, numbering sixty men, were on their way out with ammunition for Gen. Stuart, in the afternoon, the enemy fell upon them near Brook Church, and a sharp fight ensued, our men first taking the precaution to destroy the ammunition they carried, and then pitching into the fight with great spirit. The fight was quite sharp for a while, but it relaxed into a desultory firing, which was kept up for several hours. The enemy threw out sharpshooters, and about nightfall the enemy's force was increased, and the fight was renewed.

Accounts differ materially in their statements of the fight and position of affairs at nightfall—some reports the enemy in large force, while others say that he has but a few hundred cavalry. Later accounts must settle this point.

The point where the fight occurred is near Mr. Stuart's farm and not far from the other line of the city fortifications.

A gentleman who left there about seven o'clock, when the fight was going on, says that from the sound of the fighting Stuart's men, (Lomax's brigade), seemed to be back of the enemy, and to be attacking him in his rear. It was reported that we had also a considerable force on the right of the enemy. It was feared that our men were *short of ammunition*, as that which was started to General Stuart in the morning was lost, by capture, as we have explained above.

STILL LATER—THE FIGHT STILL GOING ON.

Accounts brought in last night at ten o'clock say the fight was still going on. The enemy (put by these accounts at ten thousand), attacked Stuart near the Yellow Tavern at the head of the Brooke turnpike, with great obstinacy, making several charges, in one of which they took one piece of artillery and recaptured some two or three hundred prisoners—killing a number of officers, Col. H. Clay Pate, of Petersburg, Fifth Va. cavalry among others.

We inquired at Gen. Ransom's headquarters last night, but could get no confirmation of this news. They had received no such intelligence themselves, and seem disposed to regard it with considerable doubt.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

The public mind, which had become considerably exercised by anxiety for Gen. Lee's army was much relieved yesterday by the following official dispatch from him:

To-day the enemy shelled our lines, and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on our left, held by General R. H. Anderson. The last, which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate—some of the enemy leaping over the breastworks. They were easily repulsed, except in front of Dole's brigade, where they drove our men from their position, and from a four gun battery there posted.

The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established and the battery recovered.

A large body of the enemy moved around on our left, on the evening of the 9th, and took possession of the road about midway between Shady Grove church and the Court House.

Gen. Early, with a part of Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners.

"R. E. LEE."

There was considerable talk through the city yesterday of a private dispatch from Mr. Slaughter, the Mayor of Fredericksburg, to Mr. Elias A. W. Hore, Sheriff of Stafford county, but now here on a visit. We obtained a copy of it, as there were many exaggerated rumors flying around the city of its nature:

"GUINEA'S, May 11th, 1864.

"I came here to obtain information from Fredericksburg. I hear nothing but the statement that citizens have been arrested as hostages for prisoners we captured there on Sunday.

There was severe fighting yesterday, near Spottsylvania Court House. The Yankees, drunk with liquor, attacked our entire entrenchments and were repulsed with *terrible slaughter.*

"Musketry firing was heard to-day in the same direction. The news is generally favorable.

"M. SLAUGHTER."

THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTHSIDE.

It was expected that a reconnoisance in strong force would have been made yesterday morning from Petersburg to feel the enemy's position, and open, if possible, communication from Petersburg to Drewry's Bluff and Richmond. But this, for some reason, was not done, and those who were looking for a battle to be fought yesterday were disappointed by the tame news that came in during the morning. The first bulletin of the morning, was the following official dispatch from General Ransom, dated Drewry's Bluff:

"The enemy fell back last night from their position yesterday, towards James river, apparently in some haste. Their pickets have appeared in large numbers on James river, in the vicinity of Howlett's and Dutch Gap, on the Southside.

"Signed R. RANSOM, Jr."

The next news from that quarter was the following official dispatch received by Gen. Bragg, dated at Chaffin's Bluff:

"The enemy's pickets do not extend far this side of Howlett's house. They are not opposite Cox's wharf, as reported this morning, and there are no signs of their crossing this side.

"We learn from an officer who passed over the field, that the Yankee loss, in killed and wounded, in the affair of Tuesday, was not less than one thousand, or at least five to one. A number of the wounded Yankees were consumed in the burning woods. Our own wounded were all removed to the rear.

"The latest report is, that the Yankees have gone back to Bermuda Hundreds. On the other hand, an officer from Curl's Neck says that the enemy are creating a wharf on the opposite side of the river."

SPEARS' RAID AGAINST THE WELDON RAIL ROAD.

We have some further particulars of Spears' raid on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad. After burning the railroad bridge at Stoney Creek, Spears pushed on, crossed Nottoway river, evidently making for the Meherrin bridge and leaving the bridge over the Nottoway to be destroyed, upon his return. But upon reaching Jarratt's depot he found, unexpectedly, a considerable Confederate force there which gave him battle, in which he was driven back with the loss of several of his command. In the meantime the Fifty-ninth and Twenty-sixth Virgininia regiment and a company of the Holcombe South Carolina legion, all under the command of Colonel Tabb, had reached Nottoway river bridge, and upon Spears' return they were prepared for him. A severe battle ensued, which lasted four hours. By means of their artillery the enemy managed to destroy the bridge, but they were subsequently repulsed, that they had to send in a flag of truce to ask permission to bury their dead, which they were allowed to do, and then they retreated in an easterly direction on the north side of the river. Their loss is thought to have been pretty heavy.

Spears is reported to have had at least thirty-five hundred mounted men, with six pieces of artillery.

It is thought now that Spears did not injure the railroad as much as was supposed. Very little of the track was torn up, and it is believed that the most valuable of all the bridges, that over the Meherrin, has entirely escaped. They destroyed all the Government and company's corn and bacon that they could lay their hands on, after feeding themselves and horses. At Jarratt's depot, besides the depot, water tanks, wood sheds, etc., they burnt the residence of Mr. Wm. Jarratt, Herbert Field and others. They also burnt the house of Major B. W. Belcher, about twelve or fourteen miles from Stoney Creek, his mill, all his out-houses, and committed many other depredations.

It is believed that Spears has gone back to Suffolk, or may endeavour to form a junction with the troops now at City Point and Bermuda Hundreds.

WHAT DESERTERS FROM THE SOUTHSIDE SAY.

Deserters from the Yankee army on the Southside continue to come into our lines. They all appear very glad to get away, and profess to be very sick of the war. Yesterday one came in and gave himself up representing himself as a Baltimorean, and declaring he would never have been in the Yankee army, but he was drugged with liquor, and when in that state, almost bordering on unconsciousness, was made to enlist. There is probably some truth in his story—it is the way the North gets recruits for her army.

The fellow's story of their army varies but little from what we have already had. He says that they have in all about forty thousand men, and that Butler is certainly in command. Considerable disaffection is said to be springing up among the troops on account of the negro soldiers. This was so even before the sailing of the expedition from Fortress Monroe. It is said that Butler shows them great favor, and that they have been given the name of Butler's pets.'

These negro troops are said not to have much stomach for fighting—and just before the expedition set out up the river they and their white officers got into a quarrel, on account of which some of their white officers resigned. On learning this, Gen. Butler immediately forwarded their resignations to the President, with a recommendation that they be remanded to their former regiments to serve out their time as private soldiers.—No wonder that Butler should be popular with his "pets."

THE ENEMY'S ATTACK ON FORT CLIFTON—BURNING OF ONE OF THEIR GUNBOATS.

We have some further particulars of the enemy's attack on Fort Clifton, on the Appomattox river, in which one of their gunboats was burned and destroyed. The Fort was attacked on the left by a battery of six guns. Our men finding that their guns could not reach them, remained under shelter, and permitted the enemy to continue sheling until he grew tired and ceased his fire. Soon a fleet of gunboats appeared in the river, when the fort engaged them for five or six hours, crippling one of their vessels and causing the others to retire. A party was sent to board her, but before our men could get to her, she took fire from one of the shells from the fort, and the enemy was forced to abandon her, when she was burned to the water's edge.

The enemy's fleet on the Appomattox consists of gunboats, the shallow water of that stream not permitting their iron clads to get up.

MOSBY SENDS A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GOV. PIERPONT.—About ten days ago a lady, a resident of Fairfax county, whose husband is a refugee, visited the upper part of the county to carry off some stores belonging to her, and while there the rebel guerilla, Col. MOSBY, rode up, and after some preliminary conversation as to her business, and without any attempt to molest her, asked her for a pair of scissors, and cutting off a lock of his hair, handed it to her and told her to present it to President Lincoln, and also to tell the President that he (Mosby) would be down shortly to make his personal acquaintance.

He further requested her to go to Alexandria and see Gov. Pierpont, and say to the Governor that he (Mosby) was obliged to him for liberating the negroes of Virginia, and that he (Mosby) had been working for that same object for a number of years.

Colonel Mosby requested Gov. Pierpont to be informed, also, that he would visit him in the course of two or three weeks, but he did not know how very agreeable the visit might prove.—*Washington Star.*

☞ The consolidation of the Army of the Potomac does not suit the soldiers. The army correspondent of the Herald says: "A few days ago a large number of the 3d corps, now consolidated with the 2d, appeared on review with their old badge on their caps, as usual, but with the 2d corps badge attached to the seat of their pantaloons."

A SAD INCIDENT.—A wife of one of the soldiers on Sullivan's Island recently visited him in camp, and carried with her delicacies from home. Shells had not been thrown on the island for two or three days, but while the lady was sitting in the midst of a group of friends, the enemy opened, and the very first missile descended and exploded in her lap, killed two men around her, mortally wounded another, tore off one of her arms, her limbs, and shattered her entire frame. Strange to say, she lingered several days in this agonized condition and finally died in the hospital.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED.—The sick and wounded from North Carolina, belonging to the army of Northern Virginia, are in the 2d, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, divisions of Winder Hospital, northwest of Hollywood Cemetery. Those from South Carolina, are in the 4th division of Jackson Hospital, southwest of Winder Hospital.

The Wanderer, published at Covington, East Louisiana, says every day or two brings ten or fifteen recruits for our army from New Orleans. Some are deserters from the Federal army, while others are escaping from loathsome prisoners.

A private letter dated Okalona, May 3d, says: "Forrest is at Tupelo, sixteen miles above this place. The yanks are crossing the Tennessee river at Savannah; and the report is that they are coming out from Memphis."

Gen. Longstreet.—We are pleased to learn, through one of our most prominent Generals, just arrived from Richmond, that the wound Gen. Longstreet received was not regarded serious; it was in fleshy part of the shoulder and he is doing well. He will soon resume his command.—*Daily Carolina Times.*

It was reported in Wilmington on Saturday, and it is believed the report is well founded, that the enemy have evacuated Newbern. If so, it is no doubt for the purpose of reinforcing Butler on the James River.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Hardwick, Mr. HENRY E. COLTON to Miss SOPHIA McDANIEL, daughter of the Rev. James McDaniel of this city.

Such is the announcement we are called upon to make to-day, and we but express the sentiment of their many friends, when we say may their days be crowned with happiness, their lives be a succession of joys unbroken by a cloud of sorrow or an hour of grief.

CANDIDATES.

MR. EDITOR:—I see announced in your paper as a candidate for re-election, Neill McKay, Esq. Allow me also to present the name of another of our members, Dr. JOHN McCORMICK. He is ever watchful of the interests of his constituents and ever desirous to do that which he thinks is their wish. There are few, if any better members in the present legislature than Dr. Jno. McCormick, of Harnett county. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

May 17, '64.

We respectfully recommend Col. AARON A. F. SEAWELL as a suitable person to be run as a Candidate to represent the counties of Moore and Montgomery in the next Senate of North Carolina.

May 17-12t. MANY CITIZENS.

WE RESPECTFULLY RECOMMEND Lieut. JOSEPH A. McARTHUR, of Co. I., 51st Reg't N. C. T., as a candidate to represent us in the House of Commons of the next Legislature from Cumberland and Harnett counties. Lt. McArthur is a devoted man to his country's cause and has been in the war ever since it began, and he will make us a good Representative. MANY SOLDIERS.

May 17-4t

WE RESPECTFULLY RECOMMEND NEILL McKAY, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the next House of Commons, from Cumberland and Harnett counties.

May 2d, 1864. MANY CITIZENS.

To the voters of MOORE and MONTGOMERY counties. I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Moore and Montgomery counties in the next Senate of North Carolina. My principles are Conservative of the straitest sect, and are well known to all who know me. I will explain them more fully at the proper time.

may10-1m1t J. A. BARRETT.

The friends of **John McL. Harrington**, announce him a candidate for Sheriff of Harnett County, at the ensuing election in August.

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SPECIALS.

HIGHLY FLAVORED and superior Orange county SMOKING TOBACCO, just received and for sale by the bbl. at the store under the

May 13tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, one lot of NO. 1 CHEWING TOBACCO, which will be sold by the box on reasonable terms, at the store under the

May 13tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale,
600 lbs. Copperas.
800 lbs., Fair Sugar.
700 lbs., Nails assorted sizes.

May 13tf S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

WANTED,

TWO engage 500 cords "GOOD PINE WOOD," in exchange for Spun Yarn if preferred, to be delivered from 5 to 10 cords per week, at convenient points on the Western Railroad. Apply immediately to GEO. BRANDT,

Fayetteville, April 22 [d-tf-is

WANTED.

ANY QUANTITY OF

HAIR BUSTING BRUSHES.

☞ We will pay $10 for every one delivered here. Apply to CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

may 7 dtf

DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN

EXTRA.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 18, 1864.

We sat up last night to receive the following dispatch, and when the night had passed we sat up all the morning until 5 o'clock.

After remaining up so late and then so early, on returning to the office our entire force had absconded, for which we could not blame them, as they were doubtless very sleepy; so we are compelled to give the good news which the dispatch contains in the form of an extra. But being such extra good news it is worthy of extra consideration in extra form.

It is needless for us to tell our readers what good news the dispatch contains, as they will see it at a glance. We therefore advise them to sit down calmly and read it.

We are now in direct communication with Richmond, by telegraph.

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

Congratulatory Order of Gen. Lee.

The Enemy Acknowledge a Loss of 31 General Officers and 45,000 Men!!

The Enemy Retire from our Left, leaving Dead and Wounded on the Field.

From Beauregard.

The Enemy Retreat to Bermuda Hundreds!

BATTLE FIELD, near Spottsylvania C. H., May 16, via Milford 17.—The enemy during Saturday, abandoned the front on our left, requiring new dispositions of our forces.

This move on the part of Grant is evidently for the purpose of building up and covering the rail road in order to use it for transporting supplies.

The enemy thus far, are reported to acknowledge a loss of *thirty one General officers, forty-five thousand men.* They left a hospital with their wounded, near Yellow Church, on Sunday, containing about seven hundred of their men and a few of ours.

The enemy left a large number of unburied dead on our left from whence they retired.

No general engagement to-day, only slight skirmishing, and some cannonading late this evening. The Yankee cavalry came within a mile and a half of Guinea's Station. They also left on our front, yesterday, thirteen caissons and 21 gun carriages. This shows they left their front line hurriedly.

Gen. A. P. Hill did not command his corps, but was on the field, lending the aid of his presence to Gen. Early. A large quantity of arms were left by the enemy on the battle field which have been appropriated by our men and taken off.

Our army is still in bright spirits. Gen. Lee yesterday issued a congratulatory order to the troops, recounting our success in various parts of the Confederacy, and concluding as follows:

The heroic valor of this army with the blessing of Almighty God, has thus far, checked the advance of the principal army of the enemy and inflicted upon it heavy loss.

The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle. Encouraged by the success which has been vouchsafed to us and stimulated by the great interests that depend upon the issue, let every man resolve, to endure all and brave all, until, by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall be driven back and peace secured to our country.

Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who have fallen, and remember that it depends upon you whether they have died in vain. It is in your power under God to defeat the last grand effort of the enemy, secure the independence of your native land, and earn the lasting love and gratitude of your countrymen, and the admiration of mankind.

The enemy on their lines fortifying, the lines now contracted, as if massing their troops.

It is reported that the enemy have destroyed Catherine Furnace.

RICHMOND, May 17.—The Senate to-day adopted resolutions favoring 31st inst., for adjournment *sine die.* They have been chiefly occupied in the discussion of resolutions, requiring a two-third vote to resolve into secret session. The existing rule on the subject was adhered to by a decided majority.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

RICHMOND, May 17.—The only event of interest that has transpired here since my former dispatch is, the reported landing of a force of the enemy's infantry below Chaffin's Bluff, 10 miles east of Richmond.

All quite at Chesterfield to-day, nothing from Lee's army.

PETERSBURG, May 17.—The enemy have gone from our front to his entrenchments at Bermuda Hundreds.

The turnpike road to Richmond is now open.

Spears raiders are 8 miles this side of Jarrotts. General rejoicing here over Lee's victory.